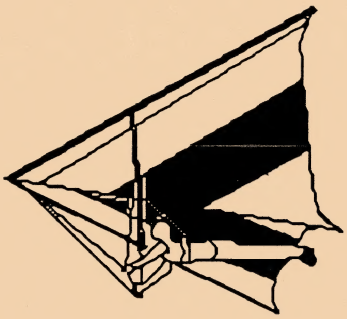
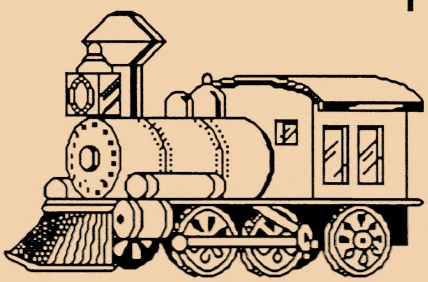
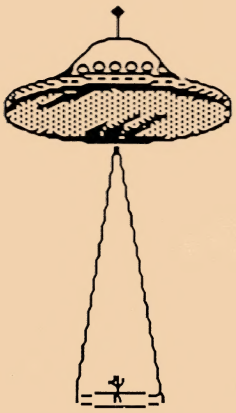
South • Australian • Apple • Users • Club

APPLESAUCE



Transportation





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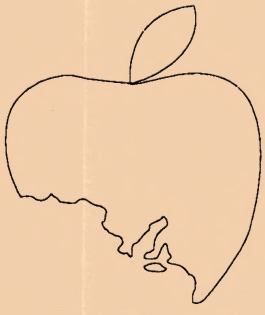

Membership Fees

Individuals or Schools $30.00
Corporations / Businesses $50.00
Extended memberships available

Library Disks

Public Domain disks
Apple][(5.25") $4.00 each
Apple][GS (3.5") $7.00 each
Macintosh $7.00 each
(10 or more $5.00 each)

Boxes of 10 blank disks
3.5" DSDD $23.00
3.5" DSHD $50.00
Disk Catalogues 1990 $2.00 each

All programs supplied on club disks have been written using original Apple equipment; no guarantee is given by the club for use of programs on Apple compatible computers.

Postal rates for disks

1 to 9 disks add $2.00
10 disks add $3.00
Greater than 10 disks add $4.00
The above rates include Australia Post insurance worth $50.
Please add an additional $2.50 for insurance cover worth $200.

Public domain disk purchases of $20 or more from S.A. country members (Postcodes 5200 or greater) or interstate members will be posted FREE. The additional insurance charge of $2.50 is still payable if you require the extra cover.

Meetings

Are held on the 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month at the rear of the Prospect Town Hall, Prospect Road, Prospect.

Information page

Contributing Articles

Articles will be accepted from anyone wishing to contribute material for publication in the newsletter, provided it is oriented towards Apple computers. It can be of any topic relating to Apple computers, and may be typed printed normally spaced on standard A4 paper, or preferably on disk as a plain text document. Send articles to the Newsletter Editor c/- above postal address or hand to a club committee member at any meetings. All disks will be returned.

Members who contribute an article with a length of two pages or greater will receive their choice of club disk from the library on request.

Advertising

Small advertisements (quarter page or less) from financial club members will be accepted and published free of charge provided they are signed by the person(s) placing the advertisement.

Business advertising rates are by negotiation or as follows:
1/4 page $18.00
1/2 page $30.00
Full page $50.00
Back cover $70.00

All advertisements will be printed under the proviso that they do not conflict with the best interests of the Club.

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Editorial

Bill Wardrop

Well, so much for that long weekend. It has been a **long** weekend, but it has been worth it, as this Issue of Applesauce is ready for the Laser Printer. That is all but these last few words.

This issue is a few pages longer than the last. Even with the extra pages I still had a lot more excellent material that I would have liked to include. However most of it will still be relevant for next month's issue. I must apologise to those of our members who have not had all of their material included this month.

During the month we received a letter complaining that much of the material in the magazine was only of interest to the "hackers" or "programmers", not to the average user. I hope to be able to include a wide range of material that will interest all members.

Some excellent articles are now available through the MUG News Service, and you will see them from time to time.

Don't forget my postal address for sending those articles

AppleWorks GS Easter Egg Update

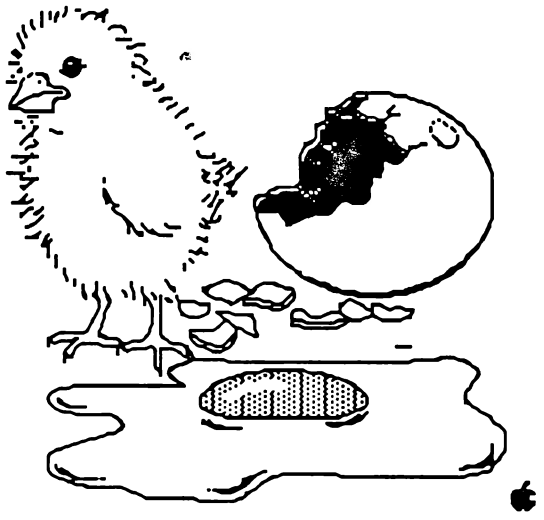
by Stephen Davidson

Reprinted from AUSOM News, May 1990

If you print using the "draft" choice, the text is usually printed uses the ImageWriter II draft quality. If the OPTION key is held down while the print button is pressed, the ImageWriter II NLQ option is used. Holding down the Open-Apple key is held when print button is pressed, the ImageWriter II standard quality is used.

The only thing is that there are still bugs present in the printer driver when the DRAFT option is used in the Claris ImageWriter II printer driver.

Editors Note: This tip was discovered after the last issue went to print.



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The Editor,
Applesauce,
PO Box 303,
St. AGNES SA 5097

Presidential Pen

J U N E 1 9 9 0

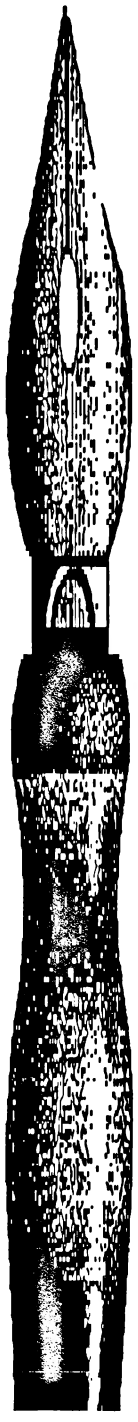
At the last month's general meeting Ray McVey provided an excellent presentation of GS Works for the Apple][gs. It was obvious that this was not Ray's favourite application, and we all understood why, by the end of the demonstration. As usual Ray's touch of humour was appreciated.

The Mac Meeting on May 18th was one of the better meetings that we have had for some time. Quoin Technology's Technical Writer Kym Peckham demonstrated the application "Authorware Professional". This application is used to develop computer based training packages using object-oriented development. The material was presented using the projection system and Mac SE and the MacII in colour. Our appreciation to Quoin and in particular to Kym Peckham.

Due to the interest in the Authorware Professional, we are to arrange a special night for a limited number of club members to attend an extended demonstration of the package. Kym provided a very professional presentation that had all members, at the meeting, very impressed. We shall seek assistance from the Apple Dealers for the use of a training room. If you are interested in attending this special night I suggest you contact me and register your interest. We will plan for a Monday night during June, so don't delay in registering early. I understand that there is provision for a limit of about 10-12 persons in total.

The club have come to a more satisfactory arrangement for the purchase of Hard Disk units, we are able to offer a discount of 8%, but a $20.00 delivery charge will now be added to the purchase price. If you are interested in purchasing a Hard Disk you can contact myself for current price and the method of payment.

Once again I must ask members to rally around with some articles for the magazine, both Apple][and Mac please. Contact Bill Wardrop if you can help in any way.



The Apple][public domain disk library is again being completely overhauled. Keith Zerna and David Pettinger have written a new 'hello' program that will be placed on all Public Domain disks. They are also planning some additions to the IIgs library. The additions will be announced in the magazine in due course. They will provide a demonstration of the "hello" in due course.

Regards to all
Bob Owen.

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Diary Dates

General Meeting (Apple II, GS and Mac)
Friday1st. June 1990 7.30 PM

- David Pettinger; New header startup routine for public domain disks.
  Phil Wilkes, of Interspace Marketing, distributors of "The Apple Collection" will have a display
- Question and Answer section
- Boxes of 3.5" disks for sale
- All new Apple][, GS and Macintosh public domain disks for sale
- Free tea, coffee and biscuits
- All are welcome - Mac users too!

Committee Members Only
Meeting will be held before the main meeting on Friday 1st June 1990 6.00 PM

Macintosh Meeting
Friday 15th June 1990 7.30 PM

- Corporate Solutions will be demonstrating:
  1. Macromind Director (Animation)
  2. Dimensions (3-D & animation)
  3. Micro-Station Mac (CAD/Drafting)
  Corporate Solutions is a diverse Macintosh CAD-based company and is the sole dealer in Adelaide for Micro-Station Mac. They also offer multimedia facilities and software and hardware support
- Question and Answer section
- Boxes of 3.5" disks for sale
- Macintosh public domain disks for sale
- Free tea, coffee and biscuits
- All are welcome

Newsletter contributions may be submitted to any club committee member on paper or disk. Articles on disk can be copied onto club disks at meetings. All disks will be returned to you as soon as possible.

Deadline for next Applesauce
8th June 1990

Classifieds

For Sale: 256K memory from MacII - Bob Owen Telephone 2931313

For Sale: Digicard Serial Card MWA09C. Modem and printer ports $60.00 ONO - Grant Telephone 319161 AH

Wanted to Buy: 800K Disk drive - John Edwards Telephone 315062.

Note

New Public Domain Disk Prices

Apple][$4.00 each
Apple][GS $7.00 each
Macintosh $ 7.00 each

See 'Disk Catalogue 1990' for further details

What's your problem?

If you are having problems with hardware or software, why not attend one of the monthly meetings.

Some one is bound to have an answer to your problem.

If you cannot attend meetings, then, write to us and we shall attempt to help you solve the problem.

The Directed Turtle

Peter J. Carter

All sorts of methods are used to introduce directed numbers to children. Here's a Logo program that draws the number line and then moves the Turtle along it as numbers are added and subtracted:

```
TO NLine :limit
CLEARSCREEN SPLITSCREEN HIDETURTLE WINDOW
MAKE "scale 120 / :limit
PU SETPOS [-120 -10] SETH 45 PD
V SETH 90
REPEAT (2 * :limit)    1 [FD 120 / :limit Tick]
FD 120 / :limit SETH 225 V PU
SETPOS [-125 -20] GRTYPE WORD "- :limit
SETPOS [115 -20] GRTYPE WORD "+ :limit
SETPOS [0 -20] GRTYPE "0
HOME SETH 90 SHOWTURTLE
END

TO V
REPEAT 2 [FD 3 BK 3 RT 90]
END

TO Tick
LT 90 FD 2 BK 4 FD 2 RT 90
END
```

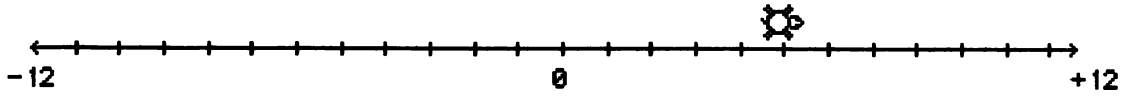
GRTYPE is LCSI Logo II's primitive to put text on the graphics screen; omit it if you're using an older Logo. The WINDOW is there to prevent spurious answers caused by wrapping around: take care with LogoWriter versions. Now for the mathematics:

```
TO StartAt :number
FD :number * :scale
PR SE "At XCOR / :scale
END

TO Add :number
FD :number * :scale
PR SE "answer: XCOR / :scale
END

TO Subtract :number
BK :number * :scale
PR SE "answer: XCOR / :scale
END
```

You could add enhancements like changing colour according to direction, or using a Turtle of a different shape. How about `Multiply` and `Divide` procedures?



News from the Apple II Librarian

David Pettinger

Well as promised at the last meeting at Prospect, this month the library is releasing four new disks. There are two for the Apple 2 users and 2 for the GS users. In the last magazine I did a review of Wordsearch, which sold very well at the meeting. Also there was another disk released that was not mentioned, it was a collection of education material from one of the CD ROM disks.

The numbers for last months disks are :-

Education 05 (cd rom material) 5 1/4"
Education 06 (wordsearch) 5 1/4"

Turning now to the disks for this month. For the Apple 2 people we have an excellent file archiving program called Shrinkit. The disk contains files for II plus users, the program is also suitable for use with the 2GS. The second disk for Apple 2 is a comms program called Kermit, not the least of it's features are Terminal Emulation facilities that a number of members have been asking for.This program supports the 2GS as well.

For the 2GS people the first program is a shareware program called DB Master ver 5.0 It is a powerful non relational data base program. The second disk is a collection of games for GS users, there are some very good programs.

As for this month's programs, the first item is one of the most exciting entrants into the world of shareware ever:

DB Master Version 5.

This program is probably the most powerful non-relational data base program available for the Apple II. In some ways, it's one of the most powerful data bases available for ANY computer.
The "Professional" version of DB Master is even more powerful, including a number of extra features and full relational capabilities. For those who don't know it, "relational" data base systems have the ability to work with multiple files at once in a dynamic fashion. To put it simply, you can change information in one file, and have several others become updated as well. For example, if you ran a business, you could have four different files that kept track of information on your regular customers. If you changed the address of a customer in one file, you could have the other three updated to reflect the new address automatically. This is serious power. DB Master Version 5 Professional does this elegantly and quickly.
Check out DB Master Version 5. Send Barney the shareware fee if you can. And if you think this shareware version is good, think about what you could do with the full version... because Stoneware does offer upgrades!

SHRINKIT FOR THE APPLE II

Program by Andy Nicholas
Documentation by Karl Bunker

What is ShrinkIt?

ShrinkIt is a utility program for archiving files and disks."Archiving", in this usage, refers to the process of placing files or disks "within" another file -- the archive file. Archiving is usually done to prepare the files/disks for transmission via modem, or for storage purposes. Thus, an archive file, whether created with ShrinkIt or another archiving utility, will be a file which serves as an envelope, containing one or more other files, or complete disks. There are a number of reasons for archiving files before transmitting them with a modem. The principal reason is that an archive provides a means of sending the "attributes" of a file -- its filetype and other information -- along with the file itself. An archive also allows several related files (or an entire disk) to be packed together into a
single file. True archiving utilities will also have the capability of compressing the files they contain to minimize the transmission time and disk space the archive requires.

ShrinkIt uses a highly efficient compression algorithm known as dynamic LZW, and creates archive files with a format called NuFX. For technical documentation of the format of NuFX archives, refer to the File Type Note for filetype $E0, auxtype $8002. (File Type Notes are available from Apple Programmers and Developers Association.) ShrinkIt and ShrinkIt-GS are currently the standard archiving utilities for Apple II telecommunications. ShrinkIt can unpack files which have been archived with ShrinkIt, as well as those which have been packed with certain other file-packing utilities, such as BLU and ACU.

KERMIT.

Kermit is another communications program, it supports all of the Apple 2 family of computers up to and including the 2GS. It also has a very detailed

Continued next page

and precise VT100/VT52 terminal emulation. It supports the keypad applications modes with the apple keys. The documentation on the disk is long and detailed. Help screens are available to the user.There is the usual selection of baud rates up to 19,200. The program is ProDos based and uses the 80 column screen.

The disks for this month are :-

Utility 05	(shrinkit)	5 1/4"
Comms 03	(kermit)	5 1/4"
Business 01	(db master)	3 1/2"
Games 03	(various)	3 1/2"

SAAUC Startup Program Documentation

by Keith Zerna (c) 1990

Part One

The main purpose of this program(s) and changing the SAAUC main screen is twofold. The first reason was to have a new screen for the new decade and the other was to save space on some of our disks.

On all of our public domain disks that we have released and will be releasing in the future will have the new startup screens on them. This article will discuss how the program was conceived and written with a description of the source code which is included.

This article will be in three parts and will show how to turn on mousetext and use it, create a personal startup program for your own disks.

The program was written using Merlin 16 from Roger Wagner Publishing. The source should be convertable to other Assemblers such as EdAsm by Apple Computer or The MindCraft Assembler (Nibbles Publishers Assembler). Please consult your manual for the required information.

The program was designed to be smaller, quicker to boot up and have a new startup screen to introduce the disks for the new year.

This month we will concentrate on the identification routines and displaying the box of mousetext characters around the screen border. Listing One this month contains all of the above mentioned routines.

When the disk is booted the program is loaded in and figure 1 is displayed on the screen and requesting the user to press a key to continue. (Figure 2 is for non booting disks and will be explained later on.)

Lines 14 - 38 define the equates for the programs use. Equates are labels to locations that are used by the program to store values or the ROM routines. The equates are more meaningful than just having a number.

Lines 42 - 43 set the origin or final location of the object code and the 'TYP' defines the type of the file. In this case, $FF means it will be a ProDOS 8 SYStem file. All startup files must be a SYS file and must start at $2000 (where the object code is saved at.)

Lines 47 - 51 are standard definitions for a System file also. The file must have a jump to the main section skipping so much storage bytes. The bytes EE, D1, 21 are pre-defined by Apple computer. Line 53 is there to show who the author is.

Lines 55 - 59 tell the program to read and write to main RAM and sets the standard zero page, and sets Standard Internal ROM on also. The $FF (255 decimal) which is being 'poked' into the locations is a default. It could be anything. Line 61 turns on 80-Columns. (In Basic, you would do a 'Pr#3' to turn on 80-Columns but this is the way you do it in Machine Language.)

Lines 63 - 64 turns off 80-columns but leaves mousetext active. The #17 is Ctrl-Q for turning off the 80-column card. Line 67 clears the screen and homes the cursor.

The Check Machine routine (lines 69 - 158) checks what Apple computer is running and then does either of two things.

1) If it gets a IIgs it does a complete power reset. A press any key message is printed on the screen for a keypress to reboot.
2) If it gets any other Apple II (IIe or IIc) it gets the user to reset the machine manually, by decrementing the power up byte and going into a loop. A 'Open-Apple Ctrl-Reset' message is printed to do a complete reboot.

Continued next page

Once the check routine works out which Apple is running, it stores a value depending on the Apple. If a GS, a zero is stored and item one is done. If it is a IIe or IIc, a one is stored and item two is done.

Lines 160 - 167 gets a keypress. Key is a location that keeps the current keypress. If no key has been taken, line 165 loops back to line 164 that gets a keypress. Line 166 clears the keyboard and then returns.

Lines 169 - 184 prints a string of text and exits until it gets a zero byte. The Y register is defined with the low order byte and the A register is defined with the High order byte.

The Box routine does the printing of the mousetext characters around the border of the screen (lines 191 - 258.) The routine firstly turns on mousetext and then prints the border and then turns off the mousetext mode.

In the Box routine and the main program, there is a little screen location changing trick that was done to hide a character. The character that was hidden is an inverse X. What it does is it cancels the mousetext mode. To make it not noticeable, I moved it to the top of the screen, printed it and then put a space in its place. (Lines 134 - 145 in the Continue routine and lines 235 - 256 in the Box routine.)

Next month will conclude the program and explanation of the listing. I will also explain how to get the program into a booting disk without the need for ProDOS.

Listing One: SAAUC Startup Source Code

```
 1  ********************************
 2  *                              *
 3  *  Source code for SAAUC       *
 4  *    startup disks.            *
 5  *                              *
 6  *    by Keith Zerna            *
 7  *       (C) 1990               *
 8  *                              *
 9  ********************************
10
11       ;=== equates ===
12
13
14  loc0  = $00  ;temporary location
15  loc1  = $01  ;temporary location
16  WchAII  = $02  ;Which Apple II
17  PPTR  = $06  ;temporary pointer
18  ch  = $24  ;cursor horizontal
19  cv  = $25  ;cursor vertical
20  InvLoc  = $32  ;Inverse location
21  PowerUp  = $03F4  ;warm or cold reset check
22  Key  = $C000  ;keypress location
23  RDMainRm  = $C002  ;Read main ram (Bank 00)
24  WRMainRm  = $C004  ;Write main ram (bank 00)
25  STIntROM  = $C007  ;Set internal rom on
26  SetStdZP  = $C008  ;set bank 00 zero page on
27  AltChrOn  = $C00F  ;Alt character set on
28  Strobe  = $C010  ;keyboard strobe
29  txtset  = $C051  ;set text only mode on
30  Cols80  = $C300  ;Enter 80-columns
31  PwRup  = $FAA6  ;Rom cold start routine
32  AppleII  = $FB60  ;Print Apple II on screen
33  VTab  = $FC24  ;tab to given row in acc.
34  Home  = $FC58  ;clear screen, home cursor
35  COUT  = $FDED  ;output a character via
    output hooks
36  COUT1  = $FDF0  ;Displays char on screen
37  SetKBD  = $FE89  ;Set input from keyboard
38  SetVID  = $FE93  ;Set output to screen
39
40       ;=== start prog ===
41
42   ORG  $2000
43   TYP  $FF  ;set object filetype to SYS type
44
45   Start
46
47   JMP  Program  ;jump to the program
48
49   HEX  EE
50   HEX  D1
51   HEX  21
52
53   STR  "(C) 1990 by Keith Zerna"
54
55   Program  LDA  #$FF
56   STA  SetStdZP
57   STA  RDMainRm
58   STA  WRMainRm
59   STA  STIntROM
60
61   JSR  Cols80  ;enter 80-cols
62
63   LDA  #17
64   JSR  COUT  ;turn off 80-cols but leave
     mousetext on
65
66
67   JSR  Home  ;cls
68
69   ChkMchne  SEC  ;set the carry
70   JSR  $FE1F  ;go and check the machine
71   BCC  AIIGS  ;if carry set, we have a GS
72
73   NotIIGS  LDA  #$01
74   STA  WchAII  ;set a 1 for an Apple IIe/IIc
75   JMP  Cont  ;JMP $FAA6
76
77   AIIGS  LDA  #$00
78   STA  WchAII  ;set a 0 for an Apple IIgs
79
80   Cont  JSR  Box  ; print border
81
82   LDA  #17
83   JSR  COUT  ;turn off 80-cols but leave
     mousetext on
84
85   JSR  PrtSAAUC  ; print SAAUC Title
86
87   JSR  PrtMnTxt  ; print main text
88
89   LDA  WchAII  ;get which Apple
90   BEQ  Cont1  ;we have a IIgs
91
92   JMP  IsAIIe  ;we have an IIe or other
93
94   Cont1  JSR  GetaKey  ; get a keypress and
     reboot
95
96   STA  txtset
97
98   JMP  PwRup  ;exit
99
100  IsAIIe  LDA  #9
101  STA  ch  ;set horizontal cursor
102  LDA  #20
103  STA  cv
104  JSR  VTab  ;make sure we do that
105  LDX  #0
106  :2  LDA  #" "  ;get a space char
107  JSR  COUT  ;print the char
108  INX
```

Continued next page

```
109   CPX  #25  ;is it 25 characters
110   BNE  :2  ;no it isn't
111
112   LDA  #6
113   STA  ch  ;set horizontal cursor
114   LDA  #20
115   STA  cv
116   JSR  VTab  ;make sure we do that
117
118   LDY  #Reboot1
119   LDA  #>Reboot1
120   JSR  PRTMSG  ;print string
121
122   LDA  #$3F
123   STA  InvLoc  ;turn on inverse mode
124
125   LDA  #$1B
126   JSR  COUT  ;print Esc character
127
128   LDA  #$41  ;get printable char (OA char)
129   JSR  COUT  ;output it
130
131   LDA  #$18
132   JSR  COUT1  ;turn off mousetext
133
134   LDA  #2
135   STA  37  ;set vtab pos 1 on screen
136   JSR  VTab  ;make sure we do that
137
138   LDA  #5
139   STA  ch  ;set horizontal position
140
141   LDA  #$FF
142   STA  InvLoc  ;set normal mode
143
144   LDA  #" "
145   JSR  COUT  ;print a space
146
147   LDA  #13
148   STA  ch  ;set horizontal position
149   LDA  #20
150   STA  cv
151   JSR  VTab  ;make sure we do that
152
153   LDY  #Reboot2
154   LDA  #>Reboot2
155   JSR  PRTMSG  ;print string
156
157   DEC  PowerUp  ;setup reset to cause reboot
158   :hang  JMP  :hang  ;then lock up.
159
160   *-------------------------------
161   * Get a keypress and reboot system:
162   *-------------------------------
163
164   GetaKey  LDA  Key  ;get a keypress
165   BPL  GetaKey  ;no keypress, so get another
166   STA  Strobe  ;got one, clear keyboard
167   RTS
168
169   *-------------------------------
170   * Print Subroutine:
171   *-------------------------------
172
173   PRTMSG  STY  PPTR  ;save ptr
174   STA  PPTR+1
175   LDY  #0  ;set index to zero
176   :1  LDA  (PPTR),Y  ;get char
177   BEQ  :2  ;end-of-message marker
178   JSR  COUT  ;print char
179   INY  ;increment index
180   BNE  :1  ;loop back
181   INC  PPTR+1  ;bump page
182   BNE  :1  ;always loop back
183   :2  RTS
184
185   *-------------------------------
186   * Box routine:
187   *-------------------------------
188
189  * Draws a border of Closed Apples onto the
      screen:
190
191   Box
192
193   * print out top:
194
195   LDA  #$3F
196   STA  InvLoc  ;turn on inverse mode
197
198   LDA  #$1B
199   JSR  COUT  ;print Esc character
200
201   LDX  #0  ;set counter to zero
202   LDA  #$40  ;get printable char
203   Loop  JSR  COUT  ;output it
204   INX  ;incr char count
205   CPX  #39  ;is it 39 chars
206   BNE  Loop  ;no, so loop back
207
208   * print out sides:
209
210   LDY  #00  ;set counter to zero for no of
      sides
211   LDA  #$40  ;get printable char
212   Loop1  PHA  ;save character
213   LDA  #00  ;set htab to 00
214   STA  36  ; at position 00
215   PLA  ;retrieve it
216   JSR  COUT  ;output it
217   PHA  ;save character
218   LDA  #39  ;set htab to 39
219   STA  36  ; at position 39
220   PLA  ;retrieve it
221   JSR  COUT  ;output it
222   INY  ;increment counter
223   CPY  #22  ;is it 22
224   BNE  Loop1  ;no, so loop back
225
226   * print out bottom:
227
228   LDX  #0  ;set counter to zero
229   LDA  #$40  ;get printable char
230   Loop2  JSR  COUT  ;output it
231   INX  ;incr char count
232   CPX  #40  ;is it 39 chars
233   BNE  Loop2  ;no, so loop back
234
235   LDA  #2
236   STA  37  ;set vtab pos 1 on screen
237   JSR  VTab  ;make sure we do that
238
239   LDA  #5
240   STA  ch  ;set horizontal position
241
242   LDA  #$18
243   JSR  COUT1  ;turn off mousetext
244
245   LDA  #2
246   STA  37  ;set vtab pos 1 on screen
247   JSR  VTab  ;make sure we do that
248
249   LDA  #5
250   STA  ch  ;set horizontal position
251
252   LDA  #$FF
253   STA  InvLoc  ;set normal mode
254
255   LDA  #" "
256   JSR  COUT  ;print a space
257
258   RTS
```

Continued next page

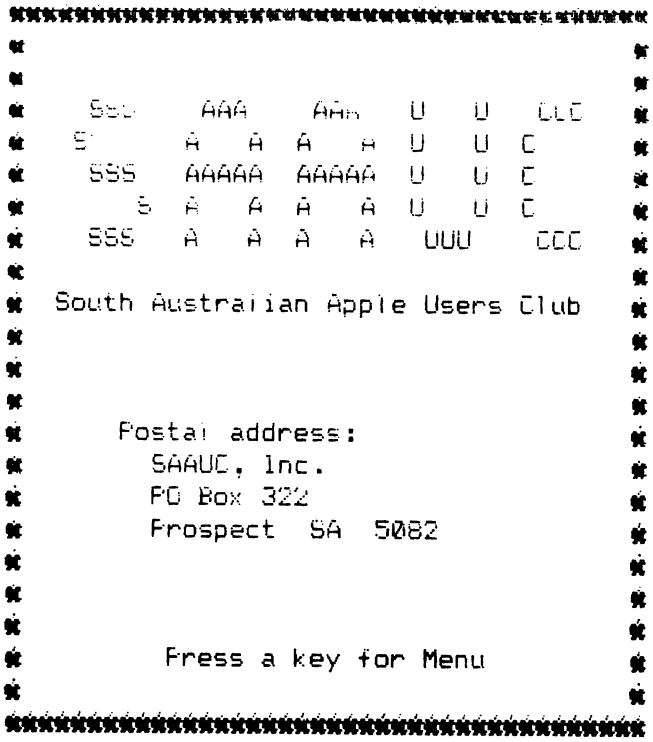


Figure 1:
Screen dump of SAAUC Startup screen

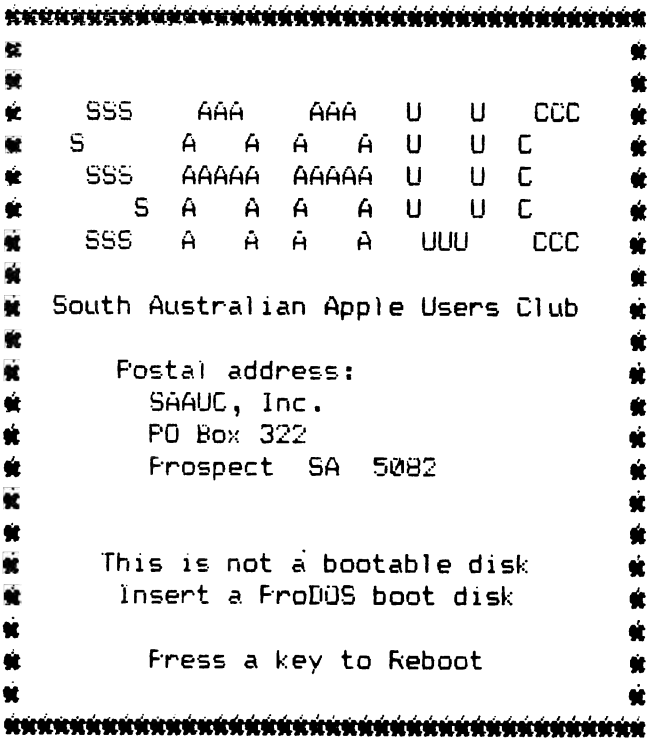
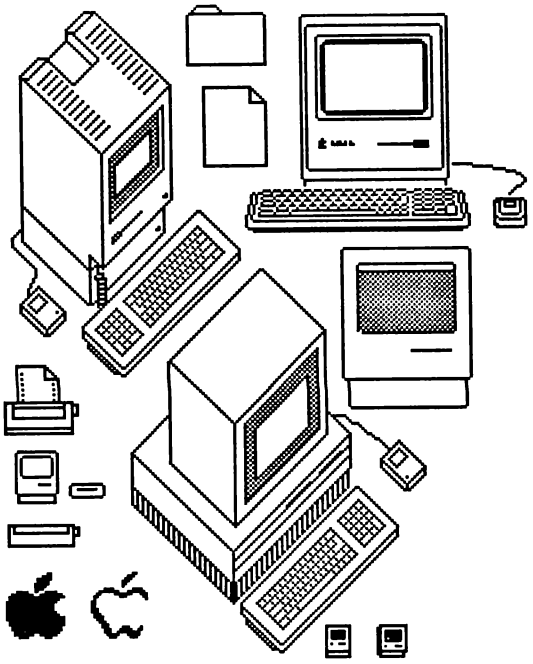


Figure 2:
Screen dump of SAAUC Startup screen
[Non boot version)

REWARD

WANTED: New Members

A reward, of 2 public domain disks of your choice (to be collected at the meeting) is offered to any member who recruits a **new** member to the S.A.A.U.C.



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Time Machine

by Bill Currie

Reprinted from AUSOM News, May 1990

Depending on which computer magazine you read, the Apple // is either going down the gurgler or will carry on well into the next century. Wondering about all of this, I decided to take a trip into the future to see what will really happen to our beloved machines. Not having much luck finding Time Machines (either new or used) in the Trading Post, I decided to use my faithful Apple //e to make the journey.

The following program will let your computer simulate a Time Machine and allow you to travel into the future. As you will see on running the program, the design of the Time Machine changes each year, a peculiarity inherited from the car manufacturers. In fact you will notice that the later models have central locking and motorized sun-roofs.

To stop the machine at any particular year press Ctrl-S, you can then go outside and have look around to see what the price of petrol is and what you have to pay for a glass of beer. You can continue on into the future by pressing any key but what ever you do, don't hit Ctrl Reset like I did, or you'll never get back!

Things are fine here in 2090, I'm using the thought trans-ferrence mode to write this on my new wristwatch Apple //z and its Solar powered Laser Hologram Printer. Some bloke has invented a way of storing files on corn flags which hold about 10 Gigabytes each. This data is recovered by chomping on the corn flakes while thinking of which program you want. Incidently corn flakes are $1500 per packet, but you do get an IBM PC in each packet.

I'm getting a bit sick of DSDD cornflakes and the only other food available is MacDonald's Big Mac's which are large pills made from compressed Macintosh Computers which were rendered obsolete by the Apple //z series. As soon as I can find a program to reverse the Time Machine I'll come back, as I'm running up $100,000 a day in parking fines here and after a week they recycle you.

Listing One: Compressed version

```
 1 HGR : HOME : VTAB 23: HTAB
  15: PRINT "TIME.MACHINE":X =
 140:Y = 100:FOR B = 1990 TO
  9E9: HCOLOR= RND (1) * 8:
  FOR A = 1 TO 40: VTAB 20:
  HTAB 77-A: PRINT B".":
  HPLOT X,Y TO 279 - X,Y TO 279
  - X,157 - Y / 5 TO X,157 - Y
  / 5 TO X,Y:X = X + RND (1) *
  12 - 6:X = X * (X < 279 AND X
  > 0):Y = Y + RND (1) * 8 -
  4:Y = Y * (Y < 157 AND Y >
  0): NEXT A,B
```

Listing Two: Expanded version

```
 1 HGR
 2 HOME
 3 VTAB 23
 4 HTAB 15
 5 PRINT "TIME.MACHINE"
 6 X = 140
 7 Y = 100
 8 FOR B = 1990 TO 9E9
 9 HCOLOR = 1 TO 40
10 FOR A = 1 TO 40
11 VTAB 20
12 HTAB 77-A
13 PRINT B"."
14 HPLOT X,Y TO 279-X,Y TO 279
   - X,157 - Y / 5 TO X,157 - Y /
   5 TO X,Y
15 X = X + RND (1) * 12 - 6
16 X = X * (X < 279 AND X > 0)
17 Y = Y + RND (1) * 8 - 4
18 Y = Y * (Y < 157 AND Y > 0)
19 NEXT A,B
```

System 7.0 and you

by Mark Johnson of Apple Computer Inc.

Reprinted from MACinations, March 1990

Apple has disclosed its future system software plans that cover the core technologies under development for inclusion in the next major Macintosh system software release ... System 7.0.

Release strategy

In early 1989, Apple announced a new system software release strategy to accommodate the varying needs of current users, new customers and Macintosh developers.

System 7.0 software will be in two release categories: product support releases and feature releases.

Product support releases are developed to support a new central processing unit, peripheral or networking product. Generally, these releases are for buyers of newly introduced products and should not concern current owners.

Feature releases are major enhancements to the system software foundation that Apple encourages all users to adopt. They significantly enhance the capabilities of the Macintosh and add substantial value to the installed base. System 7.0 will be a feature release.

Goals

The primary goal of System 7.0 is to extend the user's reach. It demonstrates Apple's commitment to add value to the installed base and to create new reasons to buy Macintosh.

System 7.0 features will extend the capabilities of the Macintosh using the consistent and intuitive techniques with which users are already familiar.

Core technologies:

Virtual memory and 32 bit addressing

Virtual memory extends the user's available memory by transparently treating the hard disk as additional RAM. This allows users to run more and larger applications with less RAM.

Because virtual memory requires a memory management unit, it will only benefit 68030 Macintosh systems (SE/30, IIx, IIcx, IIci), and 68020 systems with a PMMU (Macintosh II systems with optional 68851 PMMU).

Thirty two bit addressing will allow Macintosh computers to access four gigabytes of memory. Combined with virtual memory, 32 bit addressing will enable customers to take full advantage of more sophisticated, memory intensive applications.

InterApplication Communication Architecture

The IAC architecture is an integrated application-to-application communications framework that will allow applications to exchange data and instructions on a single Macintosh, or over a network.

Outline Fonts

They will provide users with sharp text at any size on any Macintosh display, printer, fax modem or other graphics peripherals.

Further, leading type manufacturers have announced that they will support Apple's technology; this means that users will be able to select from thousands of new typefaces in the future.

Layout Manager

It will provide typographic quality text layout for all applications, and it will allow any application to offer advanced text positioning features including kerning, ligatures and contextual forms.

New Print architecture

It will result in a wider variety of high-quality printing devices for the Macintosh. Also, it will provide background printing for all types of printers, improved color and halftone printing, and will provide better user control over printing.

Database Access

It will provide Macintosh applications with access to remote databases so that users can integrate host data into their documents.

New Finder

A new version of the Finder that will make system operation easier, more intuitive and more powerful.

Runs on all Macintosh Computers!

System 7.0 will run on all Macintosh systems from the Plus to the IIci. It will require a minimum of 2mb of RAM.

Because System 7.0 will significantly increase the function and use of all Macintosh computers, Apple strongly encourages use to upgrade their machines.

Apple will move its entire product line to System 7.0. During the transition, Apple will continue to ship 1mb configurations with System 6.0. Apple expects to continue to offer an attractive low-end product with System 7.0. Apple will provide tech-

Continued next page

nical support for System 6.0 and System 7.0.

Applications compatibility

System 7.0 is an upward compatible extension to Macintosh system software.

Applications that follow Apple's Inside Macintosh guidelines will continue to run under System 7.0. By providing developers with early details concerning System 7.0, Apple expects a smooth transition to the new software.

What should users do now

Nothing! Because System 7.0 will offer substantially improved functionality, it will add significant value to the entire installed base. System 7.0 will be instrumental in extending the capabilities of the Macintosh and the user's reach.

Summary

The key messages are:

• Apple is disclosing information about the core technologies under development for inclusion in System 7.0. Apple is doing this to enable developers to take advantage of the system's functionality as soon as System 7.0 is released.

• Later this year Apple will announce the complete System 7.0 feature set and customer availability plans.

• System 7.0 demonstrates Apple's commitment to add value to the installed base and to create new reasons to buy Macintosh.

System 7.0 features will extend the capabilities of the Macintosh using the consistent and intuitive techniques with which users are already familiar.

Feature Notes

Outlined below are the core features under development for inclusion in System 7.0. These features are those which Apple has committed itself to including when System 7.0 is shipped.

In addition to the core features, there are several technologies under development. Apple will announce the complete System 7.0 feature set later this year.

Core System 7.0 features

Virtual memory

This allows users to extend available memory by treating their hard disk as a "virtual" extension to RAM. This will allow users to run more and larger applications under MultiFinder with less RAM than would otherwise be required.

For example, running a word processor, presentation package, spreadsheet, drawing program and HyperCard might ordinarily require 4mb, but this same set of applications could be run in 2mb on a Macintosh with virtual memory.

To take advantage of virtual memory, users must have a Macintosh computer with a memory management unit.

Currently, this includes the Macintosh SE/30, IIci, IIcx, IIx (the 68030 CPU has a built in memory management unit), and Macintosh II when equipped with the 68851 PMMU (currently available).

32 bit addressing

This allows Macintosh computers to extend their memory capacities beyond 8mb to 128mb of physical RAM and up to four gigabytes of virtual address space.

This will be important to users of advanced graphics applications that use large colour images, advanced sound applications, artificial intelligence programs and other software that is memory intensive.

The combination of virtual memory, 32 bit addressing, and MultiFinder will enable Macintosh computers to support the memory necessary for users to run more applications and larger applications.

InterApplication Communications Architecture

This will support four types of application-to-application communication:

1) program-to-program communication: a low level tool used to send data between applications;

2) Live Copy/Paste: a mechanism which supports the dynamic linking of documents;

3) AppleEvents: a standard set of messages that applications can use to request actions of one another (eg, open document), and

4) Clipboard Copy/Paste: supports the copy/cut/paste tools that are currently available.

Here are some examples of user benefits:

• A user could "live paste" a chart into a word processing document and have changes in the chart automatically passed on to the word processing document. This powerful feature allows the system to manage tedious updates forthe user automatically.

• Groups of users sharing an AppleShare file server could co-operatively develop a presentation. Each user would "live paste" his individual work into the master document so that the master always represents the current collaborative work.

• A telecommunications program multitasking in the background could, using AppleEvents, send data from a remote host computer to a foreground database program or charting program.

This co-operation among applications allows users to get more out of the combination of applications than they could from the individual components.

• A user programming tool could allow users to create custom application command scripts that would automatically control other applications using AppleEvents as the communications vehicle.

Outline Fonts

These are mathematical descriptions of text that can be scaled to any point size or resolution. This will provide sharp type on all Macintosh displays,

Continued next page

printers and fax modems without having to install specific size bitmaps into the system.

This means that Macintosh applications will be able to use any type size that the user wants (not just the few found in typical font menus).

Also, Apple's outline fonts will be supported by all the major type manufacturers which means there will be thousands of type styles to choose from in the future.

Outline fonts will provide better WYSIWYG (what you see is what you get) and will dramatically improve the quality and flexibility of non-PostScript printers such as the LaserWriter IISC, ImageWriter and ImageWriter LQ.

They will make applications more flexible. For example, a typical drawing program allows users to arbitrarily scale the size of a drawing. Frequently though, imbedded type does not scale properly.

With outline fonts, users will be able to scale text as easily as the graphics which will allow users to create better documents. Outline fonts will also allow applications to present more legible print preview and zoom-in or zoom-out functions.

Layout Manager

This will provide typographic quality text layout for all applications. The layout manager will allow any application to offer advanced text positioning features including kerning, ligatures and contextual forms.

New Print architecture

This is designed to make it much easier to support output devices like printers, fax modems, film recorders, or plotters on the Macintosh. The result will be higher quality output and a wider range of output device choices.

Also, the new print software will provide background printing for all types of printers, improved colour and halftone printing, and will allow applications software to control printers in more sophisticated ways.

The new software will provide applications with more flexibility such as the capability to print documents that include both landscape and portrait oriented pages.

The new print architecture will require that users have new print drivers, but will allow users with System 6.0 and 7.0 to transparently share LaserWriter printers.

When System 7.0 ships, Apple will provide new print drivers for all Apple printers. Also, Apple will be working closely with third-parties to ensure that a full complement of drivers are available immediately.

Database access

With the new database access capabilities, users will be able to integrate data from remote host computer databases into their Macintosh applications.

Apple's standard interface will allow applications developers to provide access to many different types of databases from many different vendors that may be running on many different types of computers. This will give users maximum flexibility to access the data that they need.

The design of the database access facility will allow users to integrate host data using the "live" copy/paste capabilities also to be available with System 7.0.

Once the appropriate links are created by the database administrator, users with no knowledge of how to access the remote database will be able to use its data using the most familiar of Macintosh techniques.

With database access, users will not be limited to stand-alone or local area network databases as found in other systems.

Instead, Macintoshes will have standard access to local area and enterprise-wide databases that are central in larger computing environments.

New Finder

The Finder is the most visible piece of Macintosh system software. All Macintosh users interact with the Finder to copy files, launch applications and to manage system resources.

The new Finder will provide users with more intuitive system management capabilities and additional power.

The new Finder will be extensible so that functions, like electronic mail and disk backup, can be integrated into the intuitive desktop metaphor.

New Finder highlights

• Integrated system utilities (like Font/DA Mover): allows users to install fonts and desk accessories by dragging them into the system folder;

• Help on any desktop icon or menu item;

• Integrated Find: locates and retrieves any file from any folder and brings that file to the front window;

• Aliases: allows the creation of multiple icons for a single file. This would allow documents to be filed in different folders.

For example, a budget spreadsheet for project ABC might be simultaneously filed in a "budget" folder and a project ABC folder;

• Stationery: provides for the creation of custom document templates, such as a memo template or a newsletter layout template;

• Custom Views: allows users to configure desktop windows to show standard or custom file displays;

• Configurable Apple Menu: allows users to install any application, document or desk accessory into the Apple menu.

This allows users to get at documents and applications as easily as they can access desk accessories with today's Finder;

• Extensible: new capabilities can be added in the future, such as mail and backup.

Continued next page

Additional software under development

File system enhancements

System 7.0 will provide several new file system enhancements, including a feature called the File System Manager which developers will use to give users desktop access to alternative file systems like MS-DOS, OS/2, UNIX and ProDos.

By integrating these files into the desktop metaphor, users will be able to manipulate non-Macintosh files with the same intuitive techniques that they use on Macintosh files.

Other file system enhancements will allow applications to find and manage files faster and more flexibly.

New sound capabilities

System 7.0 will also provide capabilities that will make it easier for developers to use sound features. These new capabilities include a standard MIDI manager to provide a standard means to communicate with electronic musical instruments.

Also, a new sound compression utility will reduce the amount of disk space for sound files. A sound sequence manager will help multimedia applications to synchronise sounds with other activities like animation.

Communications Toolbox

This utility raises the standard capability for applications to communicate with other computers by modem, local or wide area networks. The toolbox provides a standard way for developers to support communications hardware, file transfer and terminal emulation capabilities.

32 bit QuickDraw

The new extended capabilities of QuickDraw will vastly enhance the colour capabilities of the Macintosh. With 32 bit colour, users will no longer be limited to 16 or 256 colours, but with new high-performance graphics interface cards, users can see up to 16 million colors simultaneously.

This capability, previously seen on only higher-end computers will provide users with photo-real image quality on their displays, colour slide makers and projection devices.

International utilities

Apple believes it's important to have internationalised systems that can be customised to different languages and character sets.

Already, the Macintosh is the most international of personal computers. The new utilities will make it easier for Macintosh to support English and other languages.

One button installer

This will make it easier for users to install new Macintosh system software on their machines. The new installer will provide for a one button automatic installation for most users and a custom installation facility for more advanced users.

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Dumping Postscript

by Chaz Larson reprinted from MACinations

Is it possible to intercept the PostScript file produced by software, such as Microsoft Word, on the Mac before it reaches the printer? Yes it is.

First, be sure that the LaserWriter is the selected printer. Then select Print as usual. While in the Print dialogue, press and hold the OK button.

While holding the OK button down [as if you were pulling down a menu], press and hold the command key, and either the F or the K key with the other hand.

Let upon the OK button and continue to hold Command-F or Command-K until you see Creating PostScript(r) File in place of the usual Looking for LaserWriter. message.

You can now let up on the Command-F/K keys. A text file will be created on your disk, probably in the same folder as the program you are printing from, though it sometimes appears on the root level

Continued next page

or in the Blessed Folder.

The files are named in the same way as screen dumps, that is, PostScript0, PostScript1 PostScript9.

The difference between holding down Command F and Command-K is that Command-F pipes just the document's PostScript into the file, while Command-K includes the Apple LaserPrep dictionary.

I have found this technique most useful for tracking down print errors in the public Mac lab I work in.

From time to time, as I'm sure most of us have experienced, the LaserWriter driver will choke on a document and the print job will fail, without the user getting any feedback as to why the job died.

The dedicated PostScript spoolers, like Adobe's SendPS, generally provide more informative error messages, so if a job fails, I will dump it to a PostScript file, then use SendPS to send it to the LaserWriter. I can usually then tell the user more specifically what he needs to change to get the document printed.

If you find yourself doing this on a regular basis, there is a way to make it easier by hacking the LaserWriter driver with ResEdit.

Normal caveats as regards the use of ResEdit apply; my favorite line is: Use ResEdit only on a disk with which you wouldn't mind wiping off the bottom of your shoes.

ResEdit is not a dangerous as it was at one time [by that I mean the program is more stable, and unexpected bombs and corruptions happen less frequently], but it's still not a tool to be taken lightly.

However, if you follow the instructions below to the letter, even the most inexperienced ResEdit user should be OK:

1) Launch ResEdit;
2) Open the LaserWriter file;
3) Open the DITL resource;
4) Open DITL # -8191;
5) Choose Select Item No ... from the DITL menu;
6) Use this dialogue to select item #22;
7) Select Open as Dialog Item from the File menu;
8) In the window which will appear, you will see four fields labelled Top, Left, Bottom and Right. They will all contain 0. Change these to contain 74, 328, 90, and 428 respectively;
9) Close this window. Notice there is a new checkbox to the right of Manual Feed: Disk File;
10) Close and save the file. Quit ResEdit.

Now, when you select Print, you will be able to merely check this box before clicking OK. The PostScript File will be generated without having to press Command-F. The checkbox takes the place of Command-F, in that it does not include Laser Prep.

There is one other ResEdit mod you may wish to make. STR #-8191 contains the name that will be given to the created files. Normally that string is just PostScript, so the file ends up in the various locations mentioned above.

If you change this to a specific path name, you can make all those files turn up in the same place.

Disk Catalogue Update

by Brenton Smith

Mac Disk Librarian

Notes and errata on the 1990 catalogue.

There is no Graphics #03 in the latest library, so omit this from the catalogue.

Partly missing is Games #16.

Missing completely;
Business #01, Educational #02,Filevision, Games #12, Laser #02, Sounds #04, Stackware #04, Stackware #07.

The above files are printed with this copy of Applesauce Magazine, so please insert in your catalogue, also the newest club PD disks are included.

Educational #02

Math Tutor - Designed to let students practice long division as you would do on paper.
Fzz Plot - Save data at various types of graph as a text file and Fzz Plot will graph it.
Math 21 - Draw a 3D graph (or 2D) and view it from any 3D position. Graph it from a user supplied function.
ANU graph - Plot a 2D graph.

Continued next page

Logic Const. Set - Build a digital layout using the basic logic gates and test them.
DigSim - A programme for designing and experimenting with digital circuits. It is useful for both learning digital logic and for testing advanced circuit ideas. Better than Logic Const. Set.
ToolKit1 - Allows user to enter mathematical equations to plot: Lines, Circles, Polynomials up to the fourth degree, Hyperbola's and allows the plotting of all the graphs together on the axis.
Grades - Written for teachers to track a class of students. It maintains up to 20 grades for each student (a fixed limit that now cannot be changed), and allows the computation of weighted averages either in terms of raw scores or Z-scores based on those grades.
Scientist's Helper - An interactive data manipulator designed for the kind of tabular data commonly used by scientists and engineers. The fundamental data structure in Scientist's Helper is a table of numbers. These data can be input, saved as files, viewed, plotted, and operated upon mathematically.

<u>These five Filevision disks require the commercial application Filevision (or Business Filevision). These PD disks are not kept in stock, so if you require them please place an advanced order.</u>

Filevision #01

APT.F Nicks
CALENDAR
Eye
EYE File
Animation examples - WIPEOUT, Escher, Piano, ski slope, The Visitor, wipeout
FEED MILL
Database examples - Births, Contacts, Disk Catalog, Recipes
MacPharmacy
Various Maps
Nicks stuff (Dungeon)
Summer Games

Filevision #02

Color Maps
Targets
Car Maintenance
Mariemont Plan
Chart
RABBITS

Filevision #03

Siege of Vicksburg
Writer's loft
Workshop
Aircraft series
Chess Set
Computer Desk
Slide Catalog-Butter

Filevision #04

Astrologee
PA Map
START HYD.DESIGN 2
MacBill Tracking
USA National parks
Suicide Sub
Vet Medicine
Farm Show

Filevision #05

Tennis
The Hunter
Ancient Egypt
AVIATION DataBase
Filevision version of System Folder DA's
Hello!, Calculator, Clock, Glossary, Key Caps, Note Pad, Panel, Puzzle, Scrapbook

Games # 12

Gunshy
An update to a previous version, that overcomes some incompatibility problems with some CDEFs and inits.
Montana
A solitaire card game. Get all the cards in order by swapping positions.
Yahtzee!
A good version of the popular game. This one tells you how much the roll is worth on every vacant score position. This a basic game, included is a run-time module to use this programme. Coming soon to a SAAUC PD disk near you is Triple Yahtzee.
Fun in space
Pilot your space ship around the sun to the satellite. Read the About Fun in Space under the apple menu for instructions.
Leprechaun Demo.
A playable demo of the game (limited levels of play). Where available colour is supported,digitized sound effects, on-line help, needs 1MB of RAM, System 6.0, and multifinder aware.

Games #16

Chinese Puzzle. This is a Solitaire/Patience game adapted to a two deck game to provide more opportunity for choice of move.
Dungeon of Doom - The Mac version of the Dungeons game. Later version.
Hangman - A very good version of this age old game. Later version.
Beyond Dark Castle Maps - Three maps of the East Labyrinth.
Brickles - Another brickout game.
Investigator - Graphic adventure. Be the policeman to find out who is the murderer.

Continued next page

Hex - Connect the top to bottom hex squares before the Mac blocks your path.
Consternation - Move your pieces as in trivial pursuit, but without the questions.
Re-Pete - Similar to the Machine game Simon. Repeat the sequence of keys and sounds.

Laser #02

To use the Laser fonts on this disk, put the Laser font (with the little LaserWriter icon) in your system folder, and use the Font/DA Mover v3.8 or higher to install the bitmapped font in your system (with the little suitcase icon). Alternately, use Suitcase or Font/DA Juggler to load the bitmapped font. Use FontShow or Styler to look at the bitmap versions of the fonts (if supplied).

Fonts for downloading to the LaserWriter. In most cases there is also a bitmap screen version. LaserWriter uses should and need to use both.
Bill's Dingbats, Canaith, Helvetica Fractions, ChiTow, Rodchenko, OCR font, Flintstone, Thomas, Trondheim.

Fake Laser
The programme makes the LaserWriter the default printer (i.e. you will get the LaserWriter dialog and page set-up boxes). This is useful when no LaserWriter is connected, so that Postscript files can be generated with <command-K> and <command-F>.
LaserLab
LaserLAB can do many things to 72 dot-per-inch (dpi) bit-mapped images, like MacPaint. We made LaserLAB originally to convert video digitised pictures we were making into high-resolution images for our laserprinter. We have come to find many uses for the programme beyond our first inclinations.
Postscript Tool
This preview edition of Postscript tool is a minimal but useful utility for people who use Postscript extensively. It is a (very) simple multi-window text editor that can handle text files up to 30K in size, although it can handle as many as will fit into memory at one time. The interesting part is that it can send any open file to the current Postscript printer as raw Postscript. The even more interesting part is that it will capture all output from the printer to the host and display it in its own window, which you can then save as a text file. This includes error messages, or anything else that is sent to the Postscript standard output stream.
Font Show
Displays screen bitmap fonts.
Styler
Displays the fonts in your system. It really will be better with a larger screen than the normal 9" Mac. Prints to the LaserWriter. If you have a Mac II, then the display will be in colour.
Laser Lister
No documentation again, but I believe it will list all the fonts in the LaserWriter (ROM and down loaded).
LW Download
It will download Postscript fonts to the LaserWriter.

Sounds Disk #04 - even more soundcap files.

Coke is IT, Clint Eastwood, unbelievable, Say what's the.... (Daffy Duck) and Money for Nothing (Dire Straits).
Star Trek sounds - Kirk Here, Transporter, Klaxon.
Hitchhikers Guide - Down, Depressed (both are spoken by Marvin the robot).

STACKWARE #04 equals 915K

Dial-It - Dials Telecom recorded messages (if you have a modem), e.g. Time.
Expense - Keeps an account of your monthly expenses.
Hi Lite XCMD Stuff - A XCMD which allows you to highlight buttons and fields as the cursor passes over them.
HyperList - A XCMD to make scroll-able lists.
HyperTalk Reference - A reference of Hypertalk commands.
Idiot Proof - A stack about some Mac software or hardware (made by a US dealer).
Laura's Letters - Teaches by visual and spoken means, the alphabet, numbers and words, for junior primary.
LooseNotes - Import text to use HyperCard's find commands.
Margin Notes - Pop up notes that can be added to text fields on stacks.
Maze 1.0A6 - Slow maze generator.
Notebook - For your random thoughts and organisational amusement.
Periodic_Table - Information about the elements.
Recipe Box - A list of recipes covering a variety of food.
Ron's Hot Fudge - A recipe for a hot fudge drink.
RPN Calculator - A reverse polish notation calculator.
SatcomMap - Displays what channels are used for on SatCom satellites.
Secret Diary - A diary with an option of having a second diary with password protection.
SortItems - A XCFN to sort items in a HyperCard fields.
This Equals That - Puzzles for your brain; e.g. 7=W. of the W. (seven wonders of the world).

STACKWARE #07

Business Class - Working demo of a commercially

Continued next page

released stack. In this demo stack Europe is filled out. It informs you of the following; money exchange, air, rail and road, travel documents, social customs, holidays, weather, postal rates, time differences, emergency numbers, hotels electrical voltages and special information phone numbers.

Laser #04

LaserWriter Font Utility
This utility can be used with any AppleTalk LaserWriter. It will let you download, delete, list and print catalogues of printer fonts. It can also be used to initialise hard disks attached to an AppleTalk LaserWriter (e.g. LaserWriter II NTX).
The Namer 2.1
I lost the small amount of information about this, but from what I remember it will name devices on AppleTalk. I can't check this as I do not have any AppleTalk devices attached. Let me know if this is incorrect.
LW II NT/NTX Fonts
Contains the screen fonts of the ones built into the LaserWriter. You don't need a LaserWriter to use these fonts.
LW II SC Courier
Designed for use by the LaserWriter II SC printer, but they can be used by any printer, e.g. ImageWriter, ImageWriter II,ImageWriter LQ, HP Deskwriter or any compatible printer. The Courier screen fonts come from size 9 to 96 point.
Read Me
Contains tips and information on the use of the LaserWriter SC.

Programming disks #06,07,08 (Pearl Lisp)

These three disks are sold as a group of three. The first disk contains the application language. The second disk a stuffed copy of two thirds of the documentation, along with the application StuffIt to extract the chapters. The third disk contains the remainder of the documentation (also stuffed), and some examples for learning. I have threatened Michael Coleman, committee member and programmer to write a more detailed explanation of Lisp with reference to Pearl Lisp.
In January 1989, Apple Computer acquired the assets of Coral Software. Coral had two main Lisp products: Allegro Common Lisp and Pearl Lisp. Apple has re-released Allegro Common Lisp as the APDA product: Macintosh Allegro Common Lisp, at the reduced price of $495. Macintosh Allegro CL contains three modules previously sold separately by Coral Software: Allegro CL, the Foreign Function Interface and the Stand-Alone Application Generator. Pearl Lisp, which has not been re-released, is a subset of Macintosh Allegro Common Lisp that shows off the powers of the Lisp language. We've have included it on this library for your programming enjoyment.

This version of the software has not been tested by Apple and may not run on all Macintoshes or all versions of System Software. In addition, the manual has not been edited (except for the cover page); please disregard any references to Coral Software.

If in your exploration of Pearl Lisp, you decide to write a double-clickable application in Lisp, you should upgrade to a full Common Lisp product such as Macintosh Allegro Common Lisp.

HyperCard disk #12
(Macintosh portable tech tour)

This HyperCard stack was released by Apple to the dealers to show the ins and outs of the portable Mac. It also gave a show of the rest of the Macintosh line. The club also holds HyperCard 1.2.2 on a disk.

System 6.03

This covers four disks and sold as a complete set of four only. The first disk is the System tools disk, it contains the installer script for various machines and other system files. The second and third disks called Utilities #1 & 2, contains various utilities, e.g. Font/DA mover, HD Backup, SC setup and more. Also included is a installer script designed for those who have minimum memory. The fourth disk, called Printing Tools, contains the various printer drivers for apple's printers.
Installers replace old parts of the system and finder on your disk with a more updated version. It also will install new additions to the system files. By using the installer it keeps your Fonts and DA's that you put in your system.

Utilities #13 ResEdit Special

This contains ResEdit 1.2 and 1.3d1. Version 1.2 is included because there are some release notes for this version, and it is the only documentation I have ever seen to do with ResEdit, and if you new to editing Macintosh resources, then this could be useful. Also included are some resource templates you can practice with and learn from. ResEdit can be used for altering menus, dialog boxes and icons to name a few. A note of warning, when you use ResEdit, work on a copy of the application only, because if you make a mistake, it is hard to undo, so you have the original application to fall back on. ResEdit was and still is originally designed for programmers to fine tune their programmes. So in other words, be-careful. It can dangerous (it wont hurt hardware I think) but it can be rewarding to turn your Mac into something that looks the way you wish. I have add-

Continued next page

ed icon symbols to my menu items in the Finder, and added some command keys to them as well, e.g. to empty the trash can, all I need to do is a <command-T> and my trash can (though I have changed it to a IBM computer - what else are they good for) is then empty.

Utilities #14

Sedit
Sedit is a SCSI device editor and general purpose SCSI utility. It talks to any device on the SCSI bus. It can function as a block editor, much like Fedit. It also allows you to send SCSI commands directly out to any SCSI device.
SCSI Tools
SCSI Tools is a small Control Panel Device (CDev) that has two functions. One, it provides a status display of your SCSI bus with lights corresponding to the 8 (0-7) id's. Note the Mac is always assigned number 7 so it's always on. Thanks to Steve Brecher for hints on implementing this function. The second function is that it can mount SCSI devices (usually hard disks) with the mount button (buttons have drop shadows). Handy when a hard disk has just been turned on or was dragged to the trash. It will mount any disk that has been dragged to the trash, even non SCSI disks. This only works on local volumes, so AppleShare volumes will not be mounted after being dragged to the trash.
SCSI Probe
Similar SCSI Tools.
Blesser
Blesser is an application which allows you to have as many complete system folders as you want on any bootable HFS device (volume) which can be written to. Blesser allows you to select which system folder (of those present on the startup device) will be used when the computer is restarted. This folder is referred to as the "blessed folder" in Apple Computer's Macintosh Technical Notes. The selection operation is therefore called "blessing" a folder, which is where the name Blesser came from.
MacsBug
An INIT designed to help programmers fix faulty programmes. It also contains macros, templates and other MacsBug resources that are loaded if present.
RAMDump
RAMDump 1.1 b1 is a MacsBug D-Command ('dcmd'). Its user interface has been improved. As usual with most public domain programmes, this one has no proper documentation. From what I have been able to work out, RAMDump makes a dump file of the RAM contents.
ReAnimator
This application is used to examine RAMDump files. It also allows remote debugging via the serial ports.

Utilities #15

This disk contains INITs and CDevs. Be warned that some CDevs and INITs might not be compatible with other CDevs and INITs. If your Mac crashes during the startup sequence, then remove all CDevs and INITs, and put them one in at a time in your order of preference (in my case viral protection CDevs and INITs have priority), if one causes a crash then remove it (from another system disk) and try another one.
Auto Cruise
If you've ever played Crystal Quest, you already have a good idea of what AutoCruise does. Normally, moving the mouse affects the cursor position. With AutoCruise and Crystal Quest, moving the mouse affects the cursor velocity. AutoCruise attaches this condition to your mouse at bootup via the now classic INIT trick.
In Use!
This is In Use, a handy little CDev for those that have hard drives (or other SCSI devices) that don't have a little flashing light on the front to indicate when they are busy. This CDev puts a little flashing square to the left of the apple on the menu bar to indicate when any SCSI devices are busy. Especially nice for those using file servers or anyone who tends to get paranoid that their Mac has locked up when it is doing some computationally intensive thing.
MacEnvy
MacEnvy provides a concise display of all the major hardware features of your machine, along with information about your software environment, in one easily accessible place: the Control Panel.
Mac Password
MacPassword was developed to provide security for the files on my hard disk. Since I work in an environment where anyone can have access to my Macintosh (and subsequently the files on my hard disk drive), I needed something to discourage people from casual use of my equipment. While it's true that a knowledgeable person with the right disk tools can "break" through this or any protection method, it is every bit as good (and gives you the same level of protection) as the commercial software selling for hundreds of dollars.
SCSI Saver
SCSI Saver acts like a screen saver, only it works on SCSI devices such as hard disks. After your hard disk has been idle for a selectable period of time, SCSI Saver will attempt to park the heads on the drive. "Parking the heads" means moving the read/write heads of the disk drive to a safer spot on the drive. The next time you attempt to use your hard disk again, SCSI Saver will restart the drive (with a slight delay) and you can continue working normally.
SpiNit
SpiNit is an INIT that patches ShowWindow so that

Continued next page

windows Spin & Zoom open. Inspired by the old movies, when they showed newspapers spinning out at the camera to show you how the hero had become the talk of the town.

AltWDEF
Allows you to change and add features to your windows, e.g. font type and size. Also for you Mac II owners there is some stuff to do with colour.

Burning Fuse
When you restart or shutdown the Mac, a bomb with a fuse burning down and explodes before the Mac continues to shutdown.

Ram Disk
Creates a RAM disk, which you can alter via the control panel. I could not get it to work, but I got it from someone who was using it at the time.

Felix
Upon start up it gives some detail of your Macs configuration. MacEnvy is better in my opinion. If you set the AppleTalk user (in the chooser DA) with your name, then at start up it mentions your name.

Murphy
Upon startup, one of Murphy's laws will appear.

SCSI Parker
Parks the heads on your hard disk to the safe position. Some manufactures don't always give this option.

Reverse Screen INIT
Does what it says. What was white, now becomes black, and what was black, now becomes white. White words on a black background, black instead of words on a white background.

Fresh Start
Allows you to control which INIT's are executed upon startup, and in which order. There is some other useful options included.

One Space
Stops you from typing two spaces at the end of a sentence, as most typists usually do.

Now, that's my type

from BPS
Reprinted from MACinations

ADOBE Type Manager (ATM), Version 1.2, provides improved character spacing, bolder characters, Bitstream font support and a new application for printing banners.

Before version 1.2, people using applications that did not support fractional widths (such as Microsoft Word 4.0) had encountered spacing inaccuracies on the Mac screen and on their Imagewriter documents.

Now when printing documents, the upgrade provides clear, properly spaced printouts, and allows users to easily distinguish bold characters on screen at small point sizes.

Another significant benefit ofthe new version is support for Bitstream Type 1 PostScript fonts. With the upgrade, most non-Adobe Type 1 font users can access ATM transparently with any font they choose.

Contact: Adobe Systems Inc., PO Box 7900, Mountain View, CA USA 94039; 415/961-4400

New Adobe typeface sets
Reprinted from MACinations

TWO new Adobe Type Set font softare packages for Macintosh computers - Adobe Type Set 1 and Adobe Type Set 2 - each contain seven display fonts especially chosen from the more than 600 typefaces available in the Adobe Type Library.

Adobe Type Set 1 contains Bodini Poster, Cottonwood, Freestyle script, Hobo, Linotext, Trajan, and VAG Rounded Bold.

Adobe Type Set 2 contains Cooper Black, Copplerplate Gothic 31AB, Franklin Gothic No. 2 Roman, Juniper, Lithos Bold, Peignot Demi and Present Script.

Upgrade again, SAM
Reprinted from MACinations

SYMANTEC Corporation has announced an upgrade to its Symantec AntiVirus for Macintosh (SAM).

SAM Version 1.3 will incorporate Version 1.2 features and will recognise, protect against, and eliminate the Macintosh viruses, WDEF and Jude.

The WDEF virus, discovered in Belgium, infects the Macintosh desktop file in a manner which is unlike any other Macintosh virus.

The WDEF virus copies itself from disk to disk via the desktop file. While this activity does not normally cause problems, the WDEF could potentially cause disk crashes.

Unlike other Macintosh viruses, users do not have to run an application for the WDEF virus to spread.

SAM Version 1.3 will protect against any virus using the same techniques as WDEF to attempt to unpatch viral protection.

The Jude virus is a clone of the common nVIR B virus. The name has changed from nVIR to Jude, but otherwise the two viruses are identical.

Symantec Corporation is a leading software company which provides award-winning application and system software products for the IBM PC and Apple Macintosh computer users.

Review of Pearl Lisp

by Michael Coleman

1. REQUIREMENTS
Pearl LISP come on three disks and requires at least a Mac Plus with one meg of memory and about one meg of disk space, plus additional 1.7 meg for the documentation.
2. DOCUMENTATION
The documentation comes on 2 disks in a compressed format. Decompressed it comes to about 40 Microsoft (version 3) files, occupying 1.7 meg. To decompress the files double click the stuffit document icon, select "Select all" from the edit menu followed the extract button. If the password dialog comes up simply hit the enter or return key.
The documentation is well presented and organized. Each file is one chapter containing an overview of the chapter. Other useful features include a table of contents and index files.
If your not familiar with LISP there is introduction section with working examples (yes, I typed them in and they do work).
3. SOFTWARE
The LISP interpreter appears very complete. I found no feature in standard LISP that the interpreter would not accept. (As for the number and depth of nested rules that can be defined I have no idea, I assume it depends on memory.)
3.1. GETTING STARTED
How to get started is explained in the documentation. What is not explained is the requirement on running the demos. One thing you must do is edit the "lisp.init" to allow LISP to find the LIBRARY folder and enable ALL toolbox options. The "lisp.init" will explain how to do this.
3.2. PROGRAMMING ENVIRONMENT
The programming environment is a bit like Microsoft LOGO in that it is mainly composed of two edit windows, a command window and a list or buffer window. This allows LISP definitions to entered via files or keyboards.
{ LISP is not like BASIC or Pascal, with a BASIC or Pascal program, the program can not read a statement like "x = 3" and execute the statement as part of the program. A LISP program can read a statement and make it a part of its own program, this allows LISP to "learn" new rules. This is why you need a command window. }

The only really annoying thing (to me at least), with this environment, there is no integrated debugging and the error messages are vague.
3.2.1. EDITOR
The editor is very basic and can only edit one file at a time.
3.2.2. COMPILER
This version of LISP does not product true compiled code. The "compiled" code it produces is a non-editable file which the pearl LISP will load and execute. { It a bit like a protected stack in HyperCard }. Because of this a compiled program can not launched by its own document.
3.3. MACINTOSH INTERFACE
One of the enhancements to standard LISP is to allow the program to have a Mac type interface, i.e. menus, windows and dialog boxes. The documentation and example programs explain how to write these interfaces. Getting the demo programs to run can be tricky as they are often composed of several files which need to be loaded in the correct sequence before the program can be executed.
3.4 Bugs and problems
Two things I discovered appear to be incorrect in the documentation. It does not run under Multifinder nor does it accept object-extensions as claimed.
4. OVERALL RATEING
This is certainly above average in public domain languages. It well suited for someone learning standard LISP or developing small projects. It is not suited to developing large LISP project because of the lack of debugging and file management tools in the programming environment. Nor is suitable for developing Mac type applications because it does not produce stand alone code.

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